

The American Citizen.

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CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, OCTOBER 29, 1865.

NO. 86.

Professional Cards.

S. F. ALFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CANTON, MISS.

GENERAL Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate and the Hiring of Freedmen will attend with promptness and fidelity to all business entrusted to his care in Madison and the adjoining counties.
Office in the new building near the Post office.
Aug. 20-1y.

FRANKLIN SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, MISS.

Always to be found at his office.
No. 100 North of the Pearce House, up-stairs.
Feb. 3, 1865.

NOTICE.
DR. C. NELSON,
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST,
CANTON, MISS.

HAS just received a fresh supply of material from his former partner Dr. Knapp, of New Orleans, and is now prepared to operate in all branches of his profession, in the best style and on very reasonable terms.
Office and office at Mrs. Rose's, one door south of the Methodist Church.
August 10-74.

DENTISTRY.
DR. V. FORBES ELLIOT,

FORMERLY OF JACKSON, MS., who has shared the fortunes of the South in her great struggle, takes pleasure in notifying his many patrons that he is now prepared to operate in EVERY BRANCH OF HIS PROFESSION. Children's teeth adjusted and deformity removed.
Place work of the latest style executed. Operating room over Orrick & Landers' Drug Store, opposite the Daguerrean room.
Aug. 27.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING.

WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

All work warranted. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
KELLY & MURPHY.
on the street leading to the Railroad Depot.
Sept. 16, '65.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.,

REPAIRED BY

T. R. CLARK,

Who would respectfully state to the citizens of Madison and adjoining counties, that he is now permanently located at the drug store of Orrick & Landers, where he will take great pleasure in serving the old customers of the house, as well as all others who will favor him with their patronage. Having worked at the business in Yazoo City for seven years, previous to the war, he is satisfied that he can, and is determined that he will, give entire satisfaction. He would also state that he has the advantage of one of the finest Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes in the city, in which to keep his watches. All work warranted.
Sept. 16.

E. Y. SEATER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed from Sharon and settled in Canton, where he will continue the Merchant Tailoring Business.

In all its various branches. Having an experience of nearly thirty years, he feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage—a liberal share of which he merits from the public.

Having resided and carried on business in Sharon for many years, he respectfully refers to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

His shop is in the S. W. Hall building, second story, over Davis & McManis's.
Aug. 27, 1865.

T. H. THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

I WOULD respectfully inform my old patrons, and the public generally, that, having dissolved my connection with P. P. Willson, I have established a shop of my own in one of the offices below Couch's old stand, on "Rat Row," and am prepared to make suits on the shortest possible notice. All garments cut by me warranted to fit.

RATES:

Cutting Coats.....50 cts.

" Pants.....25 "

" Vests.....25 "

WANTED—Three journeymen Tailors, apply immediately to T. H. Thompson at this shop.

Higher wages paid than at any other shop in the city.
T. H. THOMPSON.
Sept. 14.

P. P. WILLSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

FANCY GOODS AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We will make a suit of clothes in 15 or 24 hours, in the latest and most approved style.
Establishment East side of the Square, next door to Geo. Topper's office.
Sept. 7.

SADDLES AND HARNESS

FOR SALE and made to order. A good supply will be kept on hand and sold cheap for CASH or GOOD CLEAN WOOL. My best saddle-makers will be made to suit customers.
Aug. 3-1f

WM. BEATY.

15,000 FINE CIGARS, just received and for sale by

T. J. RICHARDS.

25 BBL'S FINE BROWN SUGAR, just received and for sale by

T. J. RICHARDS.

15 BBL'S FINE CRUSHED SUGAR, just received and for sale by

T. J. RICHARDS.

The Battle of Raymond.

[From the Hinds county Gazette.]

On a steamboat in the Mississippi,

some three weeks since, we found a beautiful printed book, which essayed to be

"a truthful and impartial" narrative of

the movements of Gen. Grant's army from

the moment of its landing at Bruinsburg

until the United States flag was raised

in Vicksburg. This narrative could not

be given, of course without an account

of the little battle which occurred on

the 12th of May, 1863, about two miles

west of Raymond, which we term the

"Battle of Raymond," but which is

termed the "Battle of Fondren's creek,"

by some of Gen. Grant's officers. The

book to which we allude, states that Gen.

Logan, then in command of the advance

of Gen. Grant's army, encountered a force

of 5,000 men, near Raymond, and after

a gallant dash or two by Logan's men,

800 hundred rebels were killed and

wounded, and the remainder threw down

their arms and fled in confusion to Jackson!

We have now before us, through the

kindness of a friend, Harper's Magazine,

of June, 1863: It contains a diagram of

Gen. Grant's operations in the rear of

Vicksburg, and in its brief recital of what

has transpired, says, that on the 12th of

May, Gen. Grant encountered the enemy

at Raymond, and defeated them with the

loss of 800.

It is needless for us to say to our

citizens, who were here on the 12th of May,

1863, that these accounts are false and

fraudulent, for they know that they are;

but for the truth of the history, and for

the vindication of as brave a body of men

as ever breathed, and for the information

of persons abroad, it is proper that the

facts should be published.

The battle was fought on the 12th of

May, 1863, as stated. Gen. Gregg, of

Texas, with a single brigade of Texans

and Tennesseans, less than 2,000 strong,

were all the troops at or near Raymond,

and they arrived after a forced march,

the evening before the fight. Several

companies were left in town to guard the

baggage; numbers were in the hospital, broken

down on the march; and many others

were on guard duty on the other roads.

The number which opposed Gregg's

1500 gallant heroes, may be roundly

stated at 50,000, for Grant's entire army

was within supporting distance. The

fighting was brisk for two or three hours,

when Gregg, discovering that he was

surrounded, fell back to Mississippi

Springs (five miles) that night—doing so

at slow time and in perfect order, notwithstanding

the enemy's cannon was briskly

at work. On the next day Gen. Gregg

moved to Jackson.

As to the killed and wounded in the

Battle of Raymond, we cannot be mistaken.

The killed were left on the field until

the next day, and all the wounded,

both federal and confederate, were

brought to Raymond. Those who visited

the field the next day, and those who

visited the hospitals after all the wounded

had been brought in, know that the

following figures are as correct as they

can be made:

Confederate. Federal.

Killed.....50.....150

Wounded.....150.....300

Total.....200.....450

We were in musket range while the

battle was raging—witnessed Gregg's

column as it marched out of the town,

(Gregg himself being about the last man

to leave)—was on the battle field a day

or two after the fight—were in the hospitals

frequently after all the wounded had

been brought in—and feel confident

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1865.

Connecticut has covered herself with glory. The

Radicals—the would be destroyers of the South—

begged and begged her people to clasp an

amendment to her constitution in favor of negro suffrage,

but the entreaties were in vain, and by 6,000 majority

was the colored proposition overthrown. All

hail to Connecticut.

She has "disfranchised 2,000 of her citizens

because they are scarcely as white as Toney and Seymour,

or as black as Alexander Dumas and Fred Douglas."

So she has Mr. Tribune, and in doing

thus, she has done what her people had a perfect

right to do if they thought proper. In this election

they were untrammelled; there were no ballot boxes

stuffed with military votes, nor were there any

"fixed bayonets" at the polls. It was an old-fashioned

open and honest election, and the people justly

sentimentally met together and tossed the "nigger question"

into Long Island Sound.

Of course the furor of the darkies' friends is

beyond expression. It was not so much the letting

of the negroes vote in Connecticut in itself alone,

they wanted, as it was that they needed the fact to

use as a weapon to whip the Southern States into

doing the same thing; and they really believed such

a weapon would be sufficient for the purpose.

Gen. Butler one of the leaders of the Radicals,

gives it out that the President regards his plan of

"restoration" as an "experiment."

The President, no longer ago than last week,

told Mr. Marble, the editor of the World, that he

was determined to stand or fall by his plan for the

immediate restoration of the Union. He had asked

the success of his administration upon the success

of that plan, and a only this, but he staked his

own present and future place in the history of

the country upon it.

"Those who sustain me," added the President,

"I will sustain. Those who oppose, I will oppose."

In his whole conversation with Mr. Marble, he

persistently avowed himself a Democrat—as much

to-day as ever, and his avowed effort would be to

restore the unity of the States, and reunite

among those who had so lately been engaged in the

rebellion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON THE MONROE

DOCTRINE.—A correspondent of the London

Herald gives the following as the

substance of a conversation with President

Johnson and a prominent Democrat on the

Monroe doctrine. President Johnson spoke to the

following effect:

My mission is the Union. I feel that

if I can, within my term of office, restore

all the States to their former relations

with each other and the Union, and can

bring about as well a harmonious, if not

an absolutely fraternal, feeling between the

North and South, I shall have merited

the applause of my countrymen, and

earned an honorable place in history. To

the restoration of the Union—in spirit as

well as in fact—I shall bend all my energies.

I shall permit no foreign question to

interfere with the full development of

my scheme for such restoration. I have

enough to do without devoting attention

to other matters. The Monroe doctrine

is all right. I believe in it. But there

are greater principles at stake than those

involved in that question. When the

Union is restored it will be time for talking

about foreign aggressions on this continent.

I shall do all I can to make the

Southern people happy.

CONDUCT OF NEGROES.—We have had

frequent occasions to speak upon the

subject of the misbehavior of our negro

population, and if something is not done to

correct it, we may be made the unwilling

witnesses of scenes, at the mere

thought of which we involuntarily shudder.

Crowds of them gather together

along the wharves and at various other

points on the edge of the city where they

indulge in language of the most obscene

and disgusting character, block up the

walks so that the ladies and gentlemen

can't pass, and otherwise so demean

themselves as to bring about disputes in

which they are exceedingly impudent and

insolent. These things cannot and will

not be tolerated, and unless the military

or the Freedmen's Bureau take measures

to make the lazy rascals work and behave

themselves, conflicts with continually

arise between the races and blood may be

spilt.

The court calendar is full of reports of

quarrels between negroes and whites,

generally arising from a want of knowl-

edge on the part of the former of his

proper position, and in most cases the

negro is found to be in the fault. The

negro is not the equal of the white, and

the sooner he realizes this fact, and

conducts himself accordingly, the better

for him.

A gentleman tells us that he went to his

office on Front street yesterday morning,

and finding three or four "freedmen" sitting

in the doorway, asked them to get

out of his way, when one of them made

an insulting answer, to which he replied

that he "would make him if he didn't

move faster." Whereupon a negro

sergeant spoke up and said that he

"shouldn't talk so to that gentleman."

Our friend made some reply, when the

sergeant told him that we're come here to

rule over you, and we're going to do it."

It is galling enough to us to hear such

remarks from white soldiers, but when

a negro makes them it is worse. Will

not those in authority take measures to

stop such conduct?—Mobile Tribune.

TOO BAD.—We learn from citizens of

Texas that a good deal of trade is diverted

from Shreveport to other points, by

reasons of depredations committed on

wagon trains in that vicinity by a gang of

highwaymen. They inform us that it is

not so much danger to go to Houston,

though it is much further. We have

noticed that a number of wagons, instead

of camping outside of corporation, come

into the town and camp under the